



EXCURSION
PLANNED FOR THE
CITY HISTORY CLUB
OF
NEW YORK
BY

FRANK BERGEN KELLEY, A. M., Ph. D.

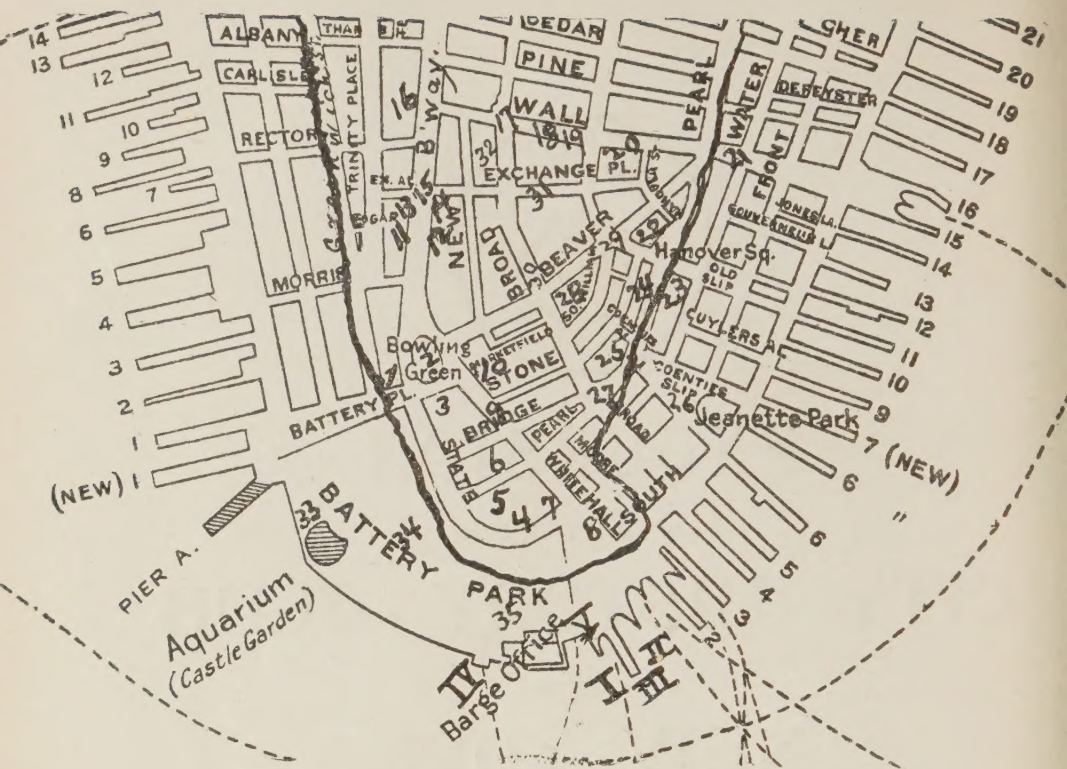
**No. VII—NEW YORK CITY, SOUTH OF WALL STREET,
(REVISED, 1905).**



PRICE, 5 CENTS.

**Mailed on receipt of price by Secretary, City History Club,
23 W. 44th Street.**

Copyright, 1905, by the City History Club of New York.



MAP No. 1: NEW YORK BELOW WALL STREET, 1904.

To illustrate Excursion No. VII.

(Adapted from 1,000 foot scale map of Manhattan, by courtesy of August R. Ohman, Map Publisher and Engineer, 97 Warren St., New York City.)

The water line is represented by the ragged line along Greenwich Street, Battery Park and Pearl Street. Compare with the water line in Innes' map (No. II), which differs from the Valentine map published by H. D. Tyler.

INDEX.

(The figures refer to those within the water line.)

SECTION I.

1. Tablet, No. 1 Broadway.
2. Bowling Green.
3. Site of Fort Amsterdam.
4. No. 7 State St.
5. Tablet, No. 10 Pearl St.
6. No. 19 Pearl St.
7. Site of the White Hall.
8. Tablet, 51 Whitehall St.
9. Tablet, 23 Whitehall St.
10. Tablet, Produce Exchange.
11. Tablet, No. 41 Broadway.
12. Tablet, No. 50 Broadway.
13. Cannon, No. 56 Broadway.
14. Statues, Nos. 52-56 Broadway.
15. Tin Pot Alley.

SECTION II.

16. Trinity Church.
17. Sub-Treasury.
18. Assay Office.
19. Site of Pitt Statue.
20. Custom House.
21. Tontine Building.

SECTION III.

22. Tablet, old Cotton Exchange.
23. Tablet, 90 Pearl St.
24. Tablet, 81 Pearl St.
25. Tablet, 73 Pearl St.
26. Coenties Slip.
27. Fraunces' Tavern.
28. Site of Horse Mill.

29. Delmonico Building.
30. Willett Tablet.
31. Site of South Dutch Church.
32. Stock Exchange.

SECTION IV.

33. Aquarium.
34. Ericsson Statue.
35. Flag Pole.

FERRIES FOR WATER TRIPS.

- I. Governors' Island Ferry.
- II. Fort Hamilton Ferry.
- III. Staten Island Ferry.
- IV. Statue of Liberty Ferry.
- V. Ellis Island Ferry.

THE City History Club of New York was founded in 1896, partly to awaken interest in the traditions of the City. To that end a series of historical excursions was planned which, from time to time, it has been found necessary to revise in order (1) to correct blunders due to misinformation, of which even standard books on New York history are full; (2) to keep pace with the march of improvements whereby the topography of the City is constantly changing; and (3) to add material as new light is shed on the past and as new tablets and monuments are erected to mark historic sites.

Interest in City history has been awakened since the organization of the Club, and many writers have devoted their time to research and description of life in old New York. The following books will be most helpful to those beginning the study of local history: Todd's "Story of New York" (Putnam); Goodwin's "Historic New York" (two bound volumes composed of 24 monographs,—*"The Half Moon Series,"* which may be purchased separately (Putnam); Janvier's "In Old New York" (Harper); Hemstreet's "Nooks and Corners of Old New York", and "When Old New York Was Young" (Scribner); Hemstreet's "Literary Landmarks of New York" (Putnam); Innes' "New Amsterdam and Its People" (Scribner); Ulmann's "Landmark History of New York" (Appleton); R. R. Wilson's "New York Old and New" (Lippincott); reproductions of noted historical maps and pictures of old New York (Dunreath Publishing Co., 46 Wall St.); August R. Ohman, 97-101 Warren St., publishes the best modern maps of New York. See also the list of Club publications on page 16.

In compiling this pamphlet many books have been consulted, and valuable assistance has been given the Club by Charles Hemstreet and by J. H. Innes, whose work on the Dutch period has been original and exhaustive.

OBJECT.—"The City History Club has for its object the study of the History of the City of New York, in the hope of awakening an interest in its traditions and in the possibilities of its future, such educational work being for the improvement, uplifting and civic betterment of the community."

EXCURSION No. VII.

[*The figures correspond with those on Map I, p. 2.*]

This excursion might be called "A walk through New Amsterdam" but for the fact that the section once known as New Amsterdam, and bounded by Greenwich, State, Pearl and Wall Streets, contains many English and Revolutionary traces as well as those of Dutch interest.

To complete a survey of Dutch traces, the journey should be continued up Broadway, Park Row and the Bowery to the region of Peter Stuyvesant's Bouwerie (Excursion No. III).

SECTION I: AROUND BOWLING GREEN.

(Take Elevated R. R. or surface cars on Broadway to Battery Place, near the foot of Broadway.)

The original Hudson River *Shore Line* approximately followed Greenwich Street and the line of the Elevated R. R. to the vicinity of South Ferry station. *Greenwich Street* (laid out about 1760) was the shore road to Greenwich Village (Excursion II).

The map of 1695 shows palisades along Greenwich Street connected at the north with the wall on Wall Street. Remains of old posts were dug up when the foundations of the Bowling Green Offices were laid.

Battery Place was the western extension of Marketfield Street, and derives its name from the battery erected there in English days (see Section IV.)

I. *Washington Building*, No. 1 Broadway: see *Tablet* erected by the Sons of the Revolution, to mark the site of Kennedy House, built about 1760 by Captain Arbibald Kennedy, R. N., a member of the Governor's Council and Collector of the Port, later 11th Earl of Cassilis. It was occupied during the Revolution by Putnam, "King" Sears, Generals Clinton and Carleton, but *not* by Washington. Later it was owned by Nathaniel Prime, and became the Washington Hotel. The Washington Building was erected by Cyrus W. Field, and from its tower and roof can be gained one of the finest views of the harbor. Robert Fulton died in a house which stood just at the rear.

No. 3 (or 5) Broadway is the site of the home of John Watts (a founder of the Leake and Watts Asylum), whose daughter married Kennedy.

No. 5 Broadway is the site of the home of Stevens (founder of Stevens' Institute).

Nos. 9 and 11 are on the site of the tavern of Martin Cregier, a Dutch burgomaster, and of the King's Arms Tavern or Burns' Coffee House, where the Non-Importation Agreement was signed by New York merchants in 1766 (by some located at 113 Broadway). Benedict Arnold had his quarters here for a time. (Note 1, p. 15.)

Broadway was called the Heere Straat, the Heere Wegh and the Broad Way, and extended to Ann Street, where it turned east and up Nassau Street to Park Row.

2. *Bowling Green*, the heart of New Amsterdam and the center (north and south) of the Greater New York. Here some believe Peter Minuit purchased the Island of Manhattan in 1626. It was known as "the Plaine" and "the Marckveldt" in Dutch days, and later as "the Market Field" and "the Parade." Here were held the Dutch weekly market and annual kermess, and here the soldiers of the fort paraded. In 1732 it was ordered fenced in and was leased at one peppercorn a year for 11 years to three citizens for a private "Bowling Green," the lease being renewed for a second 11 years at 20 shillings per annum. The Stamp Act Riot centred here in 1765, when Gov. Colden's coach, containing his effigy, was burned. Here, in 1770, was set up the gilded lead equestrian statue of George III, which was torn down by the mob July 9, 1776, after the reading of the Declaration of Independence. The lead was converted into bullets for the patriots, but the stone on top of the pedestal and the tail and bridle of the horse may yet be seen in the rooms of the N. Y. Historical Society. A curious wooden statue of Washington (now in a cigar store on 125th Street near Seventh Avenue) is said to have occupied the pedestal between 1792 and 1843. The iron fence was brought from England in 1771, and later the iron balls crowning the posts were broken off for cannon balls. The Federal Procession of 1787 was reviewed here by Washington, and the Federal "Ship of State" remained in Bowling Green until 1789. Here, in 1794, occurred a riotous public meeting to protest against the Jay Treaty. About 1797 the Green assumed its present oval form. See bronze statue (erected by John Watts DePeyster) of Abraham DePeyster, Mayor in 1691-5, Lieutenant-Governor and a Justice of the Supreme Court. (For full account of Bowling Green see "Historic New York," Vol. II.)

3. New Custom House, site of *Fort Amsterdam*, formerly marked by a tablet at No. 4 Bowling Green. A traders' fort, the original log blockhouse of 1615, probably occupied this site. Fort Amsterdam was begun in 1626, by Minuit, and was completed in 1635 by a structure of earth and stone with four bastions, the main gate opening on Bowling Green. The fort contained the Director-General's house and the Church of St. Nicholas, or "the Church in the Fort," erected in 1642, and mother of the Collegiate Dutch churches. To honor the rulers of the Colony the name of the fort was changed to James, Wm. Hendrick, William, Anne and George. After the demolition of the fort in 1789 "Government House" was erected as a presidential mansion, but occupied by Govs. Clinton and Jay. Later it was used as a custom house, and was burned in 1815, when the land was sold for private houses. These houses were afterward known as "Steamship Row." In 1902 the new Custom House was begun, the architect being Cass Gilbert and the sculptor D. C. French. (See "Historic New York," Vol. I, on "Fort Amsterdam.")

Go south on State Street.

State street, facing the Battery, was one of the most fashionable residence streets about 1800. A Dutch windmill was located here, just west of the fort, in early days.

4. No. 7 State Street, now a home for immigrant girls, is one of the mansions of a century ago.

No. 9 is the site of the home of John Morton, the "rebel banker."

Go east on Pearl Street.

"Perel Straat" in Dutch days extended only as far as Whitehall Street, and was probably so called because of the "pearly shells" found near it on the beach. It was laid out in 1633, and some of the first Dutch houses were built along it, under the guns of the fort.

5. See tablet at No. 10, erected by the "Holland Dames of the New Netherlands," incorrectly marking the site of the first stadthuis. (See p. 12.)
6. No. 19 Pearl Street, a small house, built partly of Dutch bricks. The owner says the house has been in the family over 85 years, and the title deed of the property dates back to the time of Gov. Lovelace (1668-1673).

7. *Whitehall Street* was named for Gov. Stuyvesant's "White Hall," which stood on the site of the building now on the corner of State and Whitehall Streets. In Dutch times it was called "the Marckveldt," later Beurs or Exchange Street.
8. *Tablet*, erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution at No. 51 Whitehall Street (cor. of Front) marks the site of Whitehall Ferry, where Washington made his departure from New York in 1789. "Schreyers' Hoek" or "Capske" was the name given to the tip end of the island, in commemoration of the Schreyers' Hoek in Amsterdam, from which ships set sail for America. "Capske Rocks" lay just south in the bay, near South Ferry slip.

Go north on Whitehall Street.

Pearl Street east of Whitehall was here called "the Strand." The site of the first wooden Dutch Church is at 39 Pearl Street, not at 33, as is often stated.

9. *Tablet* at 23 Whitehall Street, erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, to mark the site of the house of Dominie Bogardus, whose wife, Anneke Jans, owned the farm between Warren and Canal Streets which became the property of Trinity Church. Just east were the West India Company's "five stone shops" (site of the Merchants' Building). Stone Street was first known as Brouwer Straet, because on it was the Company's brewery (at No. 10); it was called Stone Street from the fact that it was the first New York street to be paved (with cobbles in 1657). Adam Roelandsen taught the first school of New Amsterdam in his house on this street (about No. 7).

10. *The Produce Exchange* is on the site of the White Horse Inn and of the first Huguenot Church. See *tablet* erected by the Huguenot Society of America, on the rear wall facing the court.

The little street entering this court is called *Marketfield Street*, and was in Dutch days known as Marckveldt Steegie (lane) when it connected with the Marckveldt proper. In English days it was known as "Petticoat Lane," possibly because a favorite shopping district for the ladies.

Beaver Street, called "Bever Gracht," led to the swamp in Broad Street, and was drained by a small canal or ditch.

New Street was so called because opened later than other streets in the vicinity (1679).

Go up Broadway.

11. *Tablet* at No. 41 Broadway (next door to the Holland-America S. S. Co. offices), erected by the Holland Society, to mark the site of the first white men's houses in Manhattan. They were put up in 1613 by Adrian Block, who, when his ship, the *Tiger*, was burned, built the *Unrest* near this spot. (So says Booth's "History of New York." Innes locates this at the foot of Roosevelt Street, East River.) No. 39 Broadway, is the site of the McComb Mansion, where Washington lived in 1790. Note the irregular frontage of buildings north, authorized by the city government. (Note 2, p. 15.)
12. *Tablet*, erected by the Society of Architecture and Ironmasters of New York, on the Tower Building (No. 50 Broadway) to mark it as the earliest example of a skeleton-frame steel structure.
13. *Revolutionary cannon* at No. 55 Broadway.
14. *Statues* of Clinton, Wolfe, Stuyvesant and Hudson at Exchange Court, 52-56 Broadway.
15. *Exchange Alley* is by some supposed to be old Tin Pot Alley (Tuyn Paat or Garden Lane); see terra cotta *tablet* at the southwest corner. Valentine refers the name "Tin Pot Alley" to Edgar Street, connecting Trinity Place and Greenwich Street, one of the shortest streets in New York City.

The West India Company's Orchard and Garden occupied the land north of this alley and west of Broadway to the Land Poor, or land gate of the Dutch wall, at Broadway, opposite Trinity Church.

SECTION II. TRINITY CHURCH AND WALL STREET.

16. *Trinity Church*. Original building 1696-97; burned in the great fire of 1776; rebuilt 1788-90; present building 1839-46; Richard Upjohn, architect. See *bronze doors* (given by W. W. Astor) representing Biblical and local historic scenes and the *Astor reredos* (given by J. J. and Wm. Astor). In a passageway at the right of the chancel are the *effigy of Bishop Onderdonk*, memorial windows of other bishops and some stones from the old building. In the southern half of the churchyard see the *tombs* of Captain Lawrence (see cannon of 1812), John Watts, Bishop Benjamin Moore (near Rector Street railing), Alexander Hamilton (south walk), near which is a tablet to Robert Fulton, who is buried in the Livingston vault (middle walk); graves of Robert R. Livingston, the Earl of Sterling, Marinus Willett, Phil Kearney (in Watts' tomb), Albert Gallatin and

Anthony L. Bleecker. North of the church see tombs of Michael Cresap and Elias Nean (near N. W. corner of church), Wm. Bradford (near north porch), Sidney Breese, Richard Churcher (1681) and Charlotte Temple (east walk); the *Martyrs' Memorial*, to commemorate those who died in the sugar house prisons of the Revolution, located at this point to keep Pine Street from being cut through the churchyard. Among the other Trinity tombs are those of Benjamin Fanueil, Francis and Morgan Lewis, the English governors Sir Henry Moore, Osborne and Delancey, and the wives of governors Clarke and Cornbury, and the explorers, Lewis and Clarke.

Note the elevation of the yard above Trinity Place, a trace of the original bluffs along the Hudson River shore at this point.

The Lutheran Church (1671-1776) stood at the corner of Rector Street and Broadway, this spot afterward being the location of Grace Episcopal Church, 1808-46. (See also "Hemstreet's Nooks and Corners of Old New York," and Felix Oldboy's "Walks in Our Churchyards," Pub. by G. G. Peck.)

Go east on

Wall Street, so called from the city palisades ("Waal"), built 1653 to defend New Amsterdam and removed 1699. The "Water Poort" or gate was at Pearl Street, where a "Half Moon Battery" was located. (See "New Amsterdam and Its People" and "Historic New York" for complete history of Wall Street.)

17. *Sub-Treasury*, on site of English City Hall (1699-1812) used as Federal Hall, capitol of the United States and of New York State. The *Statue of Washington*, by J. Q. A. Ward, presented by the Chamber of Commerce in 1883, marks the spot where Washington delivered his inauguration address in 1789. See within the building the stone on which he stood. The Bible on which he took the oath of office is in the Masonic Temple at West 23d Street, the railing of the balcony on which he stood to address the people is in the rooms of the Historical Society, and his desks and the furniture of the Congress are in the Governor's Room at City Hall. In Federal Hall were organized the Society Library and the New York Historical Society. The Sub-Treasury building was used at first as a Custom House. Note the jog in the sidewalk at the n. w. corner of Nassau Street (old "Piewoman's Lane" or Kip Street) to which Federal Hall projected.

The first Presbyterian Church was erected in 1719, a few doors west of Nassau Street, opposite New Street. Here Jonathan Edwards and Whitfield preached.

18. *U. S. Assay Office* (No. 32 Wall Street, built 1823) formerly used as the United States Bank and Treasury, is the oldest federal building now standing in Manhattan,
19. *Manhattan Bank* (No. 40 Wall Street), the second oldest bank of New York, was founded by the Manhattan Company in 1799 and, by the aid of Aaron Burr, was chartered ostensibly to supply New York with drinking water. Within the bank see a piece of the old wooden water pipes; the Manhattan water tank still stands on Center Street, near Duane Street.

The Merchants' Bank (No. 42 Wall Street) is the third oldest bank (1803) and the *Bank of New York* is the oldest of New York banks and one of the three oldest in the United States. It was founded by Alexander Hamilton and others in 1774 and stands on the corner of Wall and William Streets.

On this corner (near Gov. Tryon's house) stood the marble statue of Wm. Pitt, erected there in 1770 to honor his defence of the rights of the colonists. It was mutilated by British soldiers and may now be seen in the rooms of the Historical Society.

At No. 52 Wall Street, in the Directors' Room of the N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co., is the corner-stone of the U. S. Branch Bank, which formerly occupied this site.

Hamilton's home stood at No. 57 Wall Street, site of the Mechanics' Bank.

20. *U. S. Custom House* occupies the site of the Merchants' Exchange (burnt in the fire of 1835) and became the Custom House in 1862.
21. *Tontine Building*, n. w. corner of Wall and Water Streets, is on the site of the Tontine Coffee House (1792), where the Chamber of Commerce and many other organizations met. The Merchants' Coffee House was on the s. e. corner, and the region was known as "Coffee House Slip."

The "Meal Market," which was also used as the city slave market, was at the foot of Wall Street, near Water. Washington landed at Murray's Wharf, near present Wall Street Ferry, in 1789, when he came to be inaugurated.

SECTION III.—PEARL AND BROAD STREETS.

This part of Pearl Street was in early days known as the "Road to the Ferry."

Go south on Pearl Street.

22. *Hanover Square*, named for King George I of Hanover, was the fashionable center, and "Printing House Square" of English New

York. See *tablet* on old Cotton Exchange (n. w. corner of William Street), erected by the New York Historical Society, to mark the site of the first New York newspaper office, Bradford's *New York Gazette*, 1725. Other papers were published near by. (See "Old New York Press and its Makers" in "Historic New York".)

At Nos. 119-121 *Pearl Street* lived Gen. Jean Victor Moreau, who tried to assassinate Napoleon Bonaparte. Captain Kidd lived on the same site about 1691.

William Street (named for William of Orange, later William III), between Stone and Pearl Streets, was "Burger's Path."

William Street, north of Stone Street, was Smee or Smith Street, opened 1656-7.

23. *Marble tablet*, No. 90 Pearl Street, commemorates the great fire of 1835 which destroyed \$20,000,000 worth of property, between Wall Street (the old Merchants' Exchange) and Coenties Slip, and led to the more rapid completion of the Croton Aqueduct.
24. *Tablet*, No. 81 Pearl Street, erected by the New York Historical Society, marks the site of Bradford's first printing press (1693), now in the possession of the Hoe Company.
25. *Tablet*, No. 73 Pearl Street, erected by the Holland Society, to mark the site of Kieft's "Stadts Herbergh" or Tavern (1641-2), which became the Stadt Huys, or first City Hall of New York (1653-4).

Coenties Lane, or "Stadt Huys Lane," is the original street from the shore to Hoogh (Stone) Street. The Stadt Huys was used as a jail, debtors' prison, court house, city hall and public storehouse. Governor Lovelace had a tavern next door. A well, pillory and stocks were located on the river shore in front of the Stadt Huys.

26. *Coenties Slip* is named for Conraet ("Coenties") Ten Eyck, who lived here. The "Slip" was not filled in until about 1835, and the site is occupied by *Jeannette Park*, named for the Herald Arctic Expedition ship. Part of the Erie Canal fleet lies here.
27. *Fraunces' Tavern* (No. 52 Pearl Street, corner of Broad Street) was built of Dutch bricks, between 1700 and 1730 by Etienne Delancey, and has nearly always been a public house. Visit the "*Long Room*" upstairs (entered from Pearl Street), where the New York Chamber of Commerce was organized (1768) and where Washington bade farewell to his officers (1783). The house has been purchased by the Sons of the Revolution, and will be restored and fitted up as a historical museum. See *tablet*, erected by the Sons of the Revolution, on the Broad Street side.

(For fuller account of Fraunces' Tavern see Excursion No. VI.)

In the middle of Broad Street, just below Fraunces' Tavern, was the first Merchants' Exchange.

Pearl Street was the original shore line from the east side of Whitehall Street north. At the foot of Broad Street the "Great Dock" was located in Governor Dongan's time. Gradually the shore line was extended to Water, Front and South Streets, but the work was not completed until after the Revolution.

Go up Broad Street.

Blommaert's Vly was a swampy region, extending along Broad Street from Exchange Place to South William Street, originally imperfectly drained by a creek running through the present Broad Street, which the Dutch converted into a ditch in 1647 and the "Heere Gracht" or canal in 1657. A street was laid out on either side of the canal, and it became a favorite residence district. After becoming a public nuisance, it was filled in in 1676. Traces of the swamp are found during the construction of tall buildings, it being necessary to excavate many feet to secure solid foundations. At Bridge Street a small bridge crossed the canal. Stone Street, east of Broad Street was the Dutch "Hoogh" or High Street, in English days Duke Street, connecting with Pearl Street at Hanover Square, as part of the old "Road to the Ferry."

28. Site of the "Horse Mill" or "Bark Mill," Nos. 32-34 South William Street. This was one of the first mills built by the West India Company (1626). In its upper story were held the first regular religious services of the Dutch Church. It was later used by the Jews until they erected their first synagogue on the opposite side of the street. See *mill stones* in the rear of No. 18 South William Street (or of No. 40 Beaver Street) supposed to have been used in this mill. Mill Lane, also known as Ellets' or Elliotts' Alley, was opened in 1656-7 to connect Slyck Steegh with Hoogh (Stone) Street. At No. 13 see house built in imitation of the old Dutch "crow-step" style. (See Note 3, p. 15.)

29. *Delmonico Building*, corner of Beaver Street; see at entrance *marble columns* brought from Pompeii.

Go down Beaver Street.

30. *Marinus Willett tablet*, n. w. corner of Broad Street, erected by the Sons of the Revolution, to mark the site of the seizure of arms by the Sons of Liberty from British soldiers; see representation on tablet of old Broad Street and Federal Hall.

Go up Broad Street.

The hill, a trace of which may be seen in the slope of Exchange Place towards Broadway, was called "Verlettenbergh" (Verlett's Hill) corrupted to "Flatten Barrack" by the English; once a favorite coasting place for the boys.

31. Site of the "New" or South Dutch Church on Tuyen or Garden Street (now Exchange Place), built in 1691-3, adjoining the land of the widow of Dominie Drisius. The land just below Wall Street, between Broadway and Pearl Street, was used by the Dutch as the first Common and afterwards as a sheep pasture.
32. *New York Stock Exchange*, organized 1792 by a group of brokers who met first under a butternut tree in front of No. 70 Wall Street. After meeting in various places the present site, Nos. 10-12 Broad Street, was purchased in 1865. Traces of the old swamp made the construction of the present building (1902) a difficult engineering feat.

SECTION IV. THE BATTERY.

The original Battery was a line of cannon extending from the foot of Greenwich Street to the intersection of Wall and Water Streets. The work was begun by Governors Dongan, Leisler and Fletcher (end of the 17th century) and strengthened about 1750. The land beyond this line was under water until after 1800.

33. *The Aquarium*, built about 1806 as the "South West Battery" to defend New York. Four hundred feet of land under water was ceded to the Congress by the city for this purpose. The fort, later called Castle Clinton, was built on a mole and connected with the city by a bridge. In 1822 it was ceded back to the city and in 1824 was leased as a public amusement hall, known as "Castle Garden." It was roofed over, and was the scene of Lafayette's reception in 1824. Here Jenny Lind sang and Kosciusco was received. In 1855 it became the Immigration Bureau, and soon afterward the remainder of Battery Park was filled in. In 1896 the building became the Aquarium. See *tablets* within and the original *casemates* and *bombproofs* and the old *fireplace* in the cellar. Upstairs, see a handsome blue *platter* presented by the Misses Earle, showing the fort in 1815.

Nearby are the Dock Department Offices, a city fireboat and a city police boat.

34. *Statue of Ericsson* (inventor of the Monitor), by Hartley, and presented by him (1903) to the city.

35. *Flagstaff* (temporarily removed), a little south of the site where Van-Arsdale tore down the British flag from the greased pole and raised the American Flag on Evacuation Day, Nov. 25, 1783. During the tunnel excavation there have been found remains of the pier and plank road connecting with the original shore, built by Commodore Vanderbilt for his steam ferry to Staten Island.

WATER TRIPS.

- I. *Governor's Island* (secure pass from Commandant, Fort Jay). Indian name, "Pagganck," Dutch, "Nooten" or "Nut Island;" bought from the Indians by Van Twiller. (For history, see Vol. I, "Historic New York.") See "*Fort Columbus*" (now called Fort Jay), with its barracks, moat, parapet and guns; *Castle Williams*, built 1807-11, now used as a military prison, and walk around the Island to see the filling-in process.
- II. *Fort Hamilton* (secure pass from Commandant). Take 39th Street Ferry to South Brooklyn and trolley to the fort. See Atlantic and Erie Basins, Gowanus Bay and the old Shore Road; also, Fort Lafayette. (See Excursion VIII.)
- III. *Forts Wadsworth and Tompkins* (secure pass from Commandant). Take Staten Island Ferry to St. George and Rapid Transit R. R. to the fort. Especially valuable in giving an idea of the geography of the city. The Sailors' Snug Harbor, at New Brighton (established in New York in 1801), is worth visiting.
- IV. *Statue of Liberty*, on Bedloes or Liberty Island. See Ft. Wood.
- V. *Ellis Island* (send to Immigration Bureau for pass). See Immigration Buildings.

NOTE 1.—So says Valentine, but Innes claims that Cregier's second house was on the site of No. 3 Broadway, and doubts whether he kept a tavern here. There is also reason to doubt whether the name "Burns' Coffee House" applied to the King's Arms Tavern.

NOTE 2.—The brook running to the foot of Roosevelt Street was long known as the Old Wreck Brook, and the cove at this part of the East River shore might well have furnished shelter to a small craft during winter storms.

NOTE 3.—So say some writers, but Innes states that the Jews never occupied Bark Mill and that their synagogue was on the north side of the street and several doors east of the old mill. He also believes that the present mill stones came from a later mill in this vicinity (see article on "The Bark Mill" in the "Quarterly of the Federation of Churches," 1905).

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CITY HISTORY CLUB.

Syllabus of a Course of Study on the History of New York, with suggestive questions on the Dutch Period. 10 cents.

Bibliography of the Dutch Period. 10 cents.

City History Club leaflet No. 1, "An Early Excise Law; The Currency of New Amsterdam" (translations of early Dutch laws). 5 cents.

City History Club Map of New York in the English Period. 5 cents.

Club Song (old edition). 5 cents; new edition, illustrated, 35 cents.

Historical Postal Cards: Series I and II. 10 cents per set of 5 each.

Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on New York City. 25 cents.

Teachers' Handbook: Lessons on Local Geography, History and Government. 25 cents.

HISTORICAL EXCURSION LEAFLETS, 30 Cents per Set.

5 cents each.

No. I.—City Hall to Wall Street.

No. II.—Greenwich Village and Lispenard's Meadows.

No. III.—The Bowery and East Side.

No. IV.—Central Park to Van Cortlandt Park.

No. V.—The 19th Century City: 14th Street to 110th Street.

No. VI.—Fraunces' Tavern.

No. VII.—South of Wall Street (Revised 1905, with new maps.)

No. VIII.—Historic Brooklyn.

CLUB GAMES.—25 cents.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Club publishes 45 small pictures of the famous men, buildings and events of local history. 25 cents per set.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES on City History and Government may be arranged for children or adults at from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per lecture plus lantern expenses. **Regular classes** may also be arranged.

LANTERN SLIDES to illustrate local history and government may be hired at \$2.00 per set. They should be ordered ten days in advance and may be kept three days. The Club has recently acquired several hundred rare views.

HISTORICAL GUIDES may be secured, the price ranging according to the size of the party and the distance covered, the minimum fee being \$3.00.

Address **City History Club, 23 W. 44th St.**

Office hours:

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday 3-5 P. M., November to May.